



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Among his publications are memoirs on 'Omaha Sociology,' 'Osage Traditions,' 'a study of Siouan cults,' 'Omaha dwellings, furniture and implements,' printed in the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology; 'Omaha and Ponca letters,' a bulletin of the same bureau; and the 'Dhegiha language,' forming Volume VI. of the Contributions to North American Ethnology. In addition he edited a Dakota-English dictionary, and a volume on Dakota grammar, texts and ethnography, by the late Rev. S. R. Riggs, published in two volumes of the last named series. Numerous minor articles were published in different anthropologic journals. Mr. Dorsey was Vice-President of Section H of the A. A. A. S. in 1893, and at the time of his death was Vice-President of the American Folklore Society. In the absence of the President of this Society he presided over the annual meeting in Washington during the Christmas holidays, this being his last public work in science.

W J M

DISCUSSION.

ON INDISCRIMINATE 'TAKING.'

IN many of the text-books which have of late appeared, and even in articles by some of the most renowned chemists, the verb 'to take' is frequently used in a way that is very annoying to teachers who are endeavoring to train students in brevity and exactness of expression. Pages could be filled with examples of bad style and verbosity that ill-accord with the clearness and brevity that are desirable, and that are supposed to characterize scientific literature. A few quotations from recent text-books will suffice to illustrate this particular case—that of indiscriminate 'taking.'

"Take a cylindrical porous jar, such as is used in a galvanic battery, close the open end, etc."

It were better to say, "close the end of a cylindrical porous jar, such as is used, etc."

Another example: "Take two flasks and connect them."

Better—"Connect two flasks," etc.

Another: "The method of experimenting adopted by Graham was to take a bottle or jar with a neck contracted somewhat and fill it to within half an inch of the top with the solution of the salt to be investigated."

Better—"The method . . . was to fill a bottle or jar with a somewhat contracted neck to within half an inch," etc.

Another: "If we take an iron tube closed at one end and connected at the other with a Sprengel pump and exhaust it completely."

This awkward form of diction often excites mirth in the class-room, as it gives unusual opportunities for double meanings.

"Take a pound of sugar and an equal weight of sulfuric acid." This would be a severe dose, even for a trained scientist.

The following is from a recent text-book: "Take a lump of chalk or sandstone, some very dry sand, a glass of water and a glass of treacle."

This might do for a bill of fare in a Chinese restaurant, but it is out of place in a scientific book.

"Take some white arsenic."—"Take a sedlitz powder,"—are the singular directions which preface two experiments in a book recently published by the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge in London.

If editors and teachers will pay more attention to this awkward use of the word 'take' they will incur the gratitude of a patiently suffering public.

PETER T. AUSTEN.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The Life of Richard Owen. By his grandson, the REV. RICHARD OWEN, M. A. With the scientific portions revised by C. DAVIES SHERBORN. Also an essay on Owen's position in anatomical science.